North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. NO. 70.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs. John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Dohleys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands.

P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthly's, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Dan River Institute.

CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday the 7th July.

A. B. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, June 7th, 1851. 872—3w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M. Principal.

Miss KATE E. KELLOGG, Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.
Mrs. E. B. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 7th of July, at the elegant and commodious building lately erected for this purpose.

RATES OF INSTRUCTION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS. For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Latin, from $8 to $15,00
Music, (Piano with a course of vocal exercises) 20,00
Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, (Monochromatic, Stylographic, and in water colors) each, - - - - - - - - 6,00
French, - - - - - - - - 5,00
Board, (including washing,) per month, from 6 to 7,00

Yancyville, N. C. June 11, 1851.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving their testimony to the merits of this School, and its high claims to the public patronage. The teachers are all highly qualified for their several departments, by learning, experience, zeal and tact. *Thoroughness* is the term by which we would designate Mr. Gould's method of teaching. He is a scholar, and unusually well qualified to give instruction in every department of science.

Miss Kellogg is an accomplished and successful teacher. Her drawings and paintings are not surpassed by any of the kind ever seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. Gould's musical education, acquired in Europe, under some of the most eminent masters—her long experience and success, entitle her to rank among the very best teachers of music in our country.

We feel justified in saying that few Schools present equal advantages for obtaining a thorough education, and at a moderate expense.

N. M. ROAN, WM. LONG,
JOHN S. GRASTY, A. C. LINDSEY,
L. A. GWYNN, T. D. JOHNSTON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON.

June 12, 1851. 64—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"
Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. trench drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons, Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket handk'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuance by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

1 Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

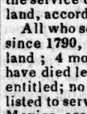
Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants



SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sister are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldiers or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City. D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee, Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix, Havana do.
Candles and Soap, Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea, Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff. Brooms, &c. &c.
Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars, Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians, Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

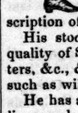
Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Blk Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Blk silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 185— 45—4.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A M., on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements maue in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $30; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing $8; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,
French style do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver, do.
Campeachy and Panama, do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama, do.
do. " " Leghorn, do.
Boy's and Children's Summer, do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican, do.
Do. do. California, do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851 40 —

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do. do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skelelon Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Blk and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts,
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by F. F. PESCUD.

Rale

[For the Standard.]

THE DISCUSSION AT ROCKINGHAM.

On the 21st June, between Hon. G. W. Caldwell and Gen. Dockery.

Maj. Caldwell opened the discussion, and with a few prefatory remarks he proceeded at once to the main point.

He stated that his competitor and himself both stood before the people of this Congressional District as candidates for Congress, and with views and sentiments as opposite to each other as truth is to falsehood; and what was passing strange, each contending that the very preservation of the Union depended upon the success of the principles which they respectively advocated. No wonder then, gentlemen, that we both agree, and have both proclaimed, that the question now at issue is paramount to all mere party considerations. Yes, our former political divisions shrink into utter insignificance, and are all swallowed up by the "rod" which is now thrown into our midst. Such then being its importance, he wished it distinctly understood that he expected the vote of no man, (whether Democrat or Whig,) who did not agree with him in the main, in the sentiments which he now advanced, and upon which, he honestly believed, rested the salvation of these United States.

But, now to the point in dispute. Maj. Caldwell laid down the following substantive and distinct propositions:

1st. That each State was an independent sovereignty, as to all powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government.

2d. That the Constitution of the United States is the creature of the States, it being neither more nor less than a compact or agreement entered into by the States, to accomplish certain great national purposes, which could not be so well secured without their conjoint efforts.

3d. That in the formation of the Federal Constitution, it was formed, not by the people in their aggregate character, but by the people of a State in their *distinct State capacity*.

4th. That forasmuch as the Federal Constitution is the creature of the States, in their sovereign character, and was made for certain specified purposes, the Goverment under this Constitution—that is Congress—is nothing but a trustee or agent, to carry out the delegated or trust powers.

5th. In the very language of the Constitution, "The powers not delegated by the States in the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the people."

The true nature, therefore, of the Federal Constitution (in the language of Mr. Madison) is, that it is a compact to which the States are parties; a compact by which each State, acting in its sovereign capacity, has entered into an agreement with the other States, by which they have consented that certain *designated* powers shall be exercised by the Congress of the United States.

Nothing, said Maj. Caldwell, can be clearer, than that under such a system, the Federal Government, exercising strictly delegated powers, can have *no right* to act beyond the pale of its authority.

Now for its application. We all admit that Congress, in many instances in relation to negro Slavery, has transcended its Constitutional powers; as to this, both Gen. Dockery and myself fully agree. About this then, there is no dispute. We both, too, have expressed fears that the spirit of aggression by the North will still press forward in further wrongs upon the South, in relation to our slave property; yet we both, too, have hopes that the misnamed Compromise will be observed in good faith, and save us from the extreme remedy which we both claim as our rights, although the manner of the redress of each is as wide asunder as the poles. Gen. Dockery claiming that the States possess no other right than revolution, while Maj. Caldwell contended that they had the reserved right of secession.

Here, said Maj. Caldwell, I wish to be distinctly understood when I say a *reserved* right; I do not mean a right conferred by the Constitution, but I mean that the States respectively, on entering into the Government reserved this right, as many of the ratifications by the States expressly prove, "to resume the delegated powers, whenever they shall be so perverted or abused as to result to the injury or oppression of the people." These are the very words of Virginia on ratifying that instrument, and the same language in substance is used by New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

I mean still further that it is a right *necessarily* attaching to their sovereignty; that is, to interpose in their organized political character, and prevent the oppression of their people.

And, said Mr. Caldwell, such interposition both legitimately and morally releases the State from any and from all connection with the General Government; and that as such the General Government has no right, either legal or moral, to reduce the seceding State into submission.

From this, said Maj. Caldwell, it follows that if elected to Congress I would not vote the President either men or money to reduce or subjugate South Carolina, in the event of her withdrawal. No Sir, I boldly and fearlessly proclaim that I would not imbrue my hands in a brother's blood, still less in the blood of those who are bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh, merely because exercising their sovereign right, they see proper to withdraw from a copartnership which all parties of the South admit have done both them and us gross manifest injustice.

No, gentlemen, however much I may deprecate the precipitancy of South Carolina, and however much I prefer that she would still lend a listening ear to the peace counsels of her sisters, yet fight her who may, for one I will not.

This Union, gentlemen, can never be kept together by force. This is the language of Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, President Taylor and of Daniel Webster.

In the name then, of Heaven, if she will go, do not attempt to coerce her back by the strong arm of power, for if you do you at once strike a chord whose very vibration will produce such thrilling emotions in Southern bosoms as to overthrow your Government at once.

What Southern man, I ask you, can stand by and see his neighbors butchered, and that too when he knows and feels that the very injury of which they complain has been brought about and produced by those very hands (the Freesoilers and Abolitionists,) now so ready to be steeped in their blood, for merely asserting and carrying their assertion into practice, that they have a right peaceably to "withdraw" from the Union?

If I am asked then what would I do, should South Carolina withdraw from the Union, I answer that I would let her alone; and that too for two reasons, in the first for the sake of peace, and secondly, such a course would be *most likely to preserve the Union*.

If she should "secede" the other thirty States will hang together, at least so long as we of the South are convinced that we can do so in safety, and we can do so if the North will carry out the compromise in good faith, and not attempt any farther encroachment.

If this should turn out to be so, the State of South Carolina will want to come back; but should their aggressions still continue, (which may Heaven avert) and we of the South be forced for our self preservation to take the same step, why then it is to our interest that our present friendly relations be observed.

So that you see that in no point of view can any good come out of coercing or subjugating a sister State. For all admit that the very attempt will produce a dissolution. If then a withdrawal can do nothing more, is it not infinitely better for the dissolution to come without bloodshed, if come on either head it will? I certainly think so.

Gen. Dockery commenced his reply. He affirmed that the States were not sovereign States. He stated that they were not sovereign under the articles of Confederation.

He read from Jackson's proclamation, where he claimed the right to whip into submission the South Carolina nullifiers. He denied the right of a State to withdraw from the Union; said that we owed allegiance to the General Government and not to the States, and openly declared that if elected to Congress that he would, after using all other means, vote the President means and money to "whip South Carolina into submission." This he regretted, but it was his duty; and, says the General, I will go further, and say that I would vote men and money to whip into submission *my own State*.

Gen. Dockery asked Mr. Caldwell whether he would vote the means of coercing those States who had nullified the fugitive slave law.

Yes, said Mr. Caldwell, emphatically yes, to whip them *badly*.

How then, said the General, can you deny that the General Government does possess the power to whip South Carolina?

Sir, said Mr. Caldwell, is it possible that you cannot see the difference?

I cannot, said the General.

Well, then, I really believe you cannot. Then hear the difference. In the case you put the State or States resisting the law claim at the same time to enjoy the benefits flowing from the common Government—in other words, they will have the good without the ill, placing themselves in the ridiculous attitude of being *in and out* at the same time. Now, a seceding State occupies no such doubtful ground. She proclaims herself *without* altogether, and will have none of your benefits. Do you not now perceive a wide difference in the two cases?

The poor General seemed to be completely silenced.

The Speech of Major Caldwell had a decidedly happy effect; and although four-fifths of his audience were those who had heretofore differed with him politically, yet we will venture the assertion that one half of those who heard the discussion will support no man who openly declared, as did Gen. Dockery, that he would vote both men and money, not only to whip into submission South Carolina, but his own State. *Treasonable sentiments these.*

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

FEDERALISM AND THE UNION PARTY. When the old Federal party was driven from power and overwhelmed by the curses of an indignant people, Mr. Jefferson remarked that when it next attempted to get control of the Government, its leaders would steal some popular name, and attempt to ride into power upon it. This prediction is verified, for the dregs of the old federal party which disbanded under Mr. Webster in 1816, after opposing the War, and burning blue lights for the British on the New England coasts, have at last hit upon the expedient which Mr. Jefferson prophesied they would, and are now vociferously claiming to be the Union party of the country. This trick is too transparent to impose upon any one. The cloven foot of consolidation—the monarchical tendencies, and anti-republican notions of these men can be detected under the cloak of Union, and so far as we are able, we shall expose them.

This old party under a new name, have proclaimed here, and in some of the other Southern States, that the issue now before the people is Union or Disunion. This is all stuff. The real issues which are now made, are the same that divided the country into Federalists and Republicans, in the first twenty-five years of its existence. The same attempt to consolidate and centralize all power in the General Government, to the utter prostration and ruin of the rights and liberaties of the separate States which was made by the old Federalists, and triumphantly defeated by Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, is being made now. This self styled Union party are the Federalists, its opponents, the true State Rights Republicans of the school of Jefferson and Madison.

We have remarked that all the prominent members of the old Republican party in this District, Whigs and Democrats, are Clingman men. The old Federalists, without an exception so far as we have heard, are all Gaither men. They are attracted to the latter gentleman on account of the strong consolidation doctrines which he preaches. These men, from the general odium which followed them in their defeat, have silently amalgamated with either the Whig or Democratic party, and can hardly be identified. We have seen small particles of gold and iron so intimately commingled, that it seemed impossible to separate one from the other. Pass a magnet over the mass and the iron flies to it. Just so with the old Federalists of this District. No sooner does a candidate, advocating their old notions of consolidation appear, than leaving the pure gold of Republicanism with which they have been for a time mingled, they jump at and cling to him. *Asheville News.*

UNION MEN. Nothing has demonstrated more cogently the feeling of veneration with which the Union is regarded by the great body of the American people than the effect produced by the cry of disunion, and the formation of a Union Party. It was indeed an admirable stroke of policy in the wire-pullers at Washington to affix a stigma, an opprobrious name, to that large, loyal, and conservative portion of both parties, who were battling for the rights of the States, and who were fast winning adherents to their cause. The toadies and noodles, the "magnetized partisans" who were without brains to think for themselves, and who followed with untiring servility the lead of men whose voice they were accustomed to obey, echoed as they foresaw, the yelp of the "leaders." Men who had before felt deeply and keenly the outrages which Southern men and Southern States had experienced were affrighted at their association with a party branded with the name of *disunionists*. Their own intentions they knew were pure, the desire of dissolving this confederacy of sovereign States had never for a moment been entertained—the security of the rights guarantied by the constitution, and the staying the officious interference of the fell spirit of anoliionism were the objects which they desired to obtain. They recoiled from the thought of attempting to overthrow this Union, and deceived by the astute tactics of the political demagogues who were contriving their own elevation under the clap trap of "Union Men," "Union Party," they fell in the snare so cunningly devised for them. They had not the firmness to maintain their own position of States' Rights Men, compatible as it was and is, with devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

No one, who has read the slavery controversy of the last two years, and has the ability to comprehend what he reads, believes that the States' Rights Party, the Secessionists if the name suits better, intended or desired to dissolve this confederacy. The mad fury of South Carolina politicians, lashed into ungovernable rage by the firm conviction of future outrage, and the keen realization of present indignities, did not receive the approbation of that party, nor were they willing, as the sequel proves, to co-operate with them in their ill-devised schemes. That party deprecated the action of South Carolina. But her conduct afforded some pretext for taunts against the true conservatives. They sympathised with her in her appreciation of the danger past, present, and future—that sympathy was very *naively* converted by the so-called Union-men into an active participation and cordial approval. *Albemarle Bulletin, (Whig.)*

WHY DON'T MEN GET RICH? Of one hundred men, it would be safe, we think, to assert, that at least seventy-five have a strong desire to be possessed of worldly goods and property; in a word, to be rich. Of these seventy-five, in our active and ready-witted American population, it would rarely happen that one was entirely wanting in faculty or diligence—and yet few, up to middle age, acquire a competency, or, in respect to fortune, accomplish their wishes. Can any man give us the philosophy of this frequent result? It appears to us to lie in a small compass. There is in every community a number of persons determined not to labor, who lend their whole inert energies to the reversal of the order of scripture, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou live." They resolve, and maintain their resolution with calmland stubborn uniformity to the end of their days, not to sweat; but to "keep cool"—and let others do the hard work in the heat of the day. Characters of this stamp are to be found in every town, village, city, and district in the country.

And how do they live? Simply by using others. Either by getting possession of their propety, without paying for it, on a false credit, or by bringing others in, by way of loans and endorsements, to pay their debts. In a word, dilligent Americans fail to grow rich, at least to secure a competency—by not collecting the debts they have earned in their calling, or by having to pay the debts of other people. These are two fruitful sources of all the failures of the country. Do we argue, therefore, against loans and credits? In one form and another they are the bond and basis of all modern society—the point we seek to get at, is this—that men who have small means, should live on small means; that no man has a right to launch into splendor on the expected profits of his business, and to make his creditors contribute to his extravagance and that of his household—in other words, no man has a right to spend a dollar before he has earned a dollar. *Literary World.*

BEAUTY. Socrates called beauty a short lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; Domitian said that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer that it was a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF N. CAROLINA. William Eaton, Jr., Esq., of Warrenton, has been appointed Attorney General of North Carolina. Although we differ radically with Mr. Eaton in politics, we know him too well and esteem him too highly to deny that the appointment is a most unexceptionable one.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

We have perused with much gratification, the admirable lecture delivered on the 10th of April last, by our fellow-citizen C. G. Memminger, before the *Young Men's Library Association* of Augusta, Ga., shewing African slavery to be consistent with the moral and physical progress of a nation, which has been published by W. S. Jones, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Memminger has handled his subject with his characteristic ability, and most conclusively demonstrated not only that the institution of African Slavery, as it exists at the South, is not a national evil, but that it is positively favorable to the moral and physical progress both of the master and slave. We cordially commend this lecture to the attentive perusal of all classes of the community, and can assure them that they will derive considerable information and satisfaction therefrom. The learned gentleman has illustrated his subject with copious references to ancient and modern history, and so fortified his arguments, that they are indeed irrefutable.

Did our space permit, we would willingly transfer to our columns the whole of this excellent address; as it is we must content ourselves with quoting the concluding portion of his argument, in which he successfully contravenes, by reference to the two sections of this hemisphere, the assertion so frequently reiterated by the enemies of our institutions, that they act prejudicially to our social advancement.

"We have been so much in the habit of receiving all our facts and reasonings, as we receive our goods, from the North, that we have never disputed their assertion that our institutions had operated unfavorably upon our relative progress. We are greatly indebted to Elwood Fisher for leading the way to right conclusions on this subject. We have been so much accustomed to regard steam boats and rail roads and great cities as the true indications of national prosperity, that we had lost sight of the great truth, that national prosperity is really but the aggregation of the happiness and prosperity of individuals. Rail roads and steam boats and great cities are to be found in Egypt, and Russia, and India, as well as in New York and Massachusetts, while the masses are actually suffering from want. The greatest public work now standing in the world, the Pyramids of Egypt, is really a monument of the individual wretchedness which must have been suffered by the vast multitude, whose labor was compelled to rear them.

A just comparison, then, of the condition of two people, can only be made by comparing the relative comforts, happiness intelligence and virtue of its individuals. The facts for such a comparison between the North and the South are numerous; but for an occasion like the present, the detail of them would be a tax upon your patience. But it may be proper to remark generally, that pauperism and crime, which are the two great indications of want and vice, are much greater at the North, in proportion to the population, than at the South, even after making proper allowances for the immigrant population among them. In New York in 1841, one out of every five of the inhabitants received pulic charity. In Massachusetts one out of every twenty. Large numbers of able bodied men are included. In 1848 in Boston, there were 19,000 paupers, of whom 7,413 only were foreigners. In New York and Massachusetts together there are 100,000 paupers, and they increase at the rate of 200 per cent. for ten years, while the population itself only increases 20 per cent. Let any Southern man compare these facts with what he sees around him and draw his own conclusion.

So, too, with crime. The number of convicts in the three Penitentiaries of New York was 2,000, at the time that in all the State of Virginia there were but 200 white and black. If we take what its people are pleased to call the land of steady habits, namely, all New England, and compare their Penitentiary convicts with those of Virginia, they are just twice as numerous in proportion to the population. The statistics of the city of New York exhibit that a larger number of criminals exists in that one city, than in all the Southern States put together. And if we go back to New England, we find in Massachusetts alone 7,009 committed in a single year, and of these only 1,165 were foreigners. But to come still nearer the point of comparison, take Ohio and Kentucky, which are only separated by the Ohio River. In Ohio there are 470 criminals in the Penitentiary; in Kentucky only 130, one-half at Louisville, on the border, and a third of the whole number are from free States.

"So, too, if we appeal to the positive indications of prosperity, the same surprising results will be found. The vast emigration into the North, and the expenditure there of most of the Federal Revenues, give so much activity and hustle to every thing, that our senses are imposed upon by appearances. But the rigid forms of figures which our ten years census afford, will not bend to fancy. These tables, made out by Northern men themselves, exhibit the surprising fact that the native population of the South increase faster than that of the North. Leaving out the emigrants to the North from 1840 to 1850, their population has increased 19 per cent.; while in the South it has increased 28 per cent; nearly 50 per cent. more than the natural increase of the North. We have before us now the results of 60 years, from the first census in 1790 to the last in 1850. From these we may fairly institute a comparison, and in doing so, we will allow the North to select their own four model New England States, and compare them with the Southern State which they traduce and vilify most, namely, South Carolina. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, like South Carolina, were parts of the orignal 13. The area of the four New England States is 23,117 square miles, and their aggregate population in 1790 was 827,867. Their aggregate population in 1850 was 1,831,234, a little under 122 per cent.

The area of South Carolina is 24,000 square miles, or nearly the same as the four New England States. By the census of 1790 her population was 249,073. By the census of 1850 it is 668,557, a little over 168 per cent. Let it be observed, moreover, that the whole emigrant population is included in the Northern census, of whom, in Boston alone, there are 60,000, and in the State of Massachusetts one-fifth of the entire population, while at the South there is no such population to any extent. And thus it appears that under all these disadvantages, the increase of South Carolina under Slave Institutions is 46 per cent greater than the model States of the North.

If the comparison were extended between the State of Georgia and the North, the difference would be still more remarkable. For this great State has increased in population nearly 50 per cent in the last ten years, and excels in rapidity of growth, any that can be brought in competition.

But we are told that we are behind the age in all the enterprise of our day. Let us point to the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, and to the Georgia Rail Road, which were for years the longest Railroads in the world and the pioneers of those enterprises. Let us invite them to this flourishing city and visit its Manufactories and see its energy; to ride even to Chattanooga and look through the tunnel in the Cumberland Mountain—and let them examine our Rivers and see where Steam Boats are absent where Nature will permit their presence. And above all, let us take them to our farms, and plantations and homes, and shew them our people, white and black, well clothed, well fed, and well housed, contented and happy, if they would but leave us to ourselves.

If we turn our attention to the external indications of the two regions, they are still more remarkable. Who needs to be told that the great articles which support the commerce of the United States, viz: Cotton, Tobacco and Rice, are the products of the South, and that its Cotton actually controls the commerce and exchanges of the world. And all this is the result of the Slave Institution; and the people who have effected these results are Slaveholders.

Having compared the two sections as entire Nations, let us now finally compare them as individuals. The Congresses, Synods and Conventions in which they meet are common arenas, on which their intellectual and moral powers are exhibited. In which of all these has it ever appeared that Southern men were not fully the equals of the Northern? Take any department of war or peace, and inquire whence have come the Generals and Statesmen, and Presidents who have stamped renown on our history. Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson, and Tyler, and Polk, and Taylor, eight out of twelve Presidents, were Southern men and Slaveholders. The two Generals who have added another volume to the conquest of Mexico, were both Southern men, and the two great Generals of the last war with England were Jackson and Scott, both Southern men and South Carolinians. War, like other convulsions, brings into action the most powerful elements wherever they may happen to lie hid—and this war with Great Britain brought to the aid of the country its truest and best sons wherever they might be. How did the slave States appear on this occasion? What contribution did they make to the common cause? South Carolina alone, the smallest of them, contributed at the same period a Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, (Mr. Cheves;) a President of the Senate, (Mr. Gaillard;) a Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (Mr. Lowndes;) a Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Calhoun;) four Generals, (Jackson, Pinckney, Hampton, Scott,) and most of these retained their place in the affections and confidence of the people, and exhibited the highest talent and character during their whole lives. Other Southern States have made contributions equally distinguished for genius and statesmanship. The names of Marshall, of Randolph, of Clay, and Mason, and Crawford, and Forsyth, and of the new tribute of South Carolina, in Hayne and Hamilton, McDuffie and Preston, establish beyond doubt the equal if not superior claims of the South, to the meed of patriotism, genius and virtue.

On every hand, then, we find the evidence accumulating in favor of the results to those regions where slavery has existed. A single fact more will add the climax to what has been said. The only portions of America which have succeeded in forming for themselves stable governments, are precisely those where African Slavery prevails, namely, our own country and Brazil. That this Institution is the important element which leads to this self-supporting result, was shown by that great Master of Political Science, Mr. Burke, long before we ourselves understood its nature. With a penetration and forecast which seems almost prophetic, this great statesman has accurately shown the elevating and liberalizing influence of the Slave Institution upon the master; and the history of our country has proven the South to be the great conservative balance wheel of the Confederacy. Neither innovations upon the Constitution, nor any of the ultraisms of the day can take root here; and if the North shall continue their frantic measures against our peace, and compel us to leave them, they will soon discover that they have parted not only with a good customer, but with their best and truest friends.

It is time, however, that the South should put aside its leading strings and claim the rights of manhood. It is time that she should lean more upon herself and develop her internal resources. It is time that she should insist that her property should be respected, and abuse of her institutions should cease. Slavery ought no longer to be received by us as a reproach. We should avow our support of it upon principle. We should maintain its consistency with justice and right, and with our physical, intellectual and moral progress as a people; and when we shall have been firmly settled in these convictions, we shall be prepared to meet any issue which fanaticism at home or interferrence from abroad may precipitate upon us."

EXTINCTION OF FIRES IN MINES. A great success has been achieved in England by Mr. Goldworthy Gurney, in the extinction of a burning colliery about seven miles from Sterling. The fire has been raging for about thirty years over an area of twenty-six acres. This accident occurs frequently in the coal mines, and is of course immensely destructive to property. In the present instance a value of nearly $1,000,000 was endangered, and two years since, $7,000 was lost by a fire breaking out in a coal-pit in Ayrshire, which has not yet been subdued, and extends over fourteen acres, burning and destroying the wood on the surface. It is now undergoing extinction by Mr. Gurney's process.

In the present case a sum of $80,000 was spent in surrounding the fire with a puddle-wall to prevent its extending to other works. This took five years in building, and was completed nineteen years ago. The proprietor, the Earl of Mansfield, has expended about £200 a year in keeping it up and supporting overlookers. Men, learned in the matter, have agreed in the utter impossibility of extinguishing the fire, until Mr. Gurney broached his theory of pouring in choke damp. It was apparently so impossible that the idea only commended itself to the most scientific.

Mr. Gurney, at the invitation of the Earl of Mansfield, went down and inspected the mine. The difficulty to be apprehended in the treatment was that the vast magazine of heat would continue, and cause the re-kindling of the mine upon the re-introduction of the fresh air. But towards the end of March Mr. Gurney commenced with two assistants. The machinery for conducting the experiment consisted of a high-pressure steam boiler, about sixty feet of inch gas-pipe, and a small cone for the high-pressure steam-jet at the end of it, which jet was placed at the proper striking distance from a cylinder of sheet iron one foot in diameter, and about nine feet long. The cylinder was the passage between a coke furnace and the downcast shaft, through which the air was driven by the force of the steam-jet, and, by a simple contrivance, they were able to blow in either the air passed through the furnace, or fresh, at pleasure.

There were some obstacles in the shaft, and Mr. Gurney's assistants descended, Mr. Gurney blowing them in fresh air from above, and there they cleared away two old iron doors into the waste, and knocked a hole through an old puddle-wall, and then, hearing a good deal of rumbling and rushing, as if the roof were falling, they thought it more prudent to retreat, as they had effected their object of opening a passage for the gasses in the burning waste.

The obstacles having been cleared away and a free passage obtained, the shaft was covered with iron plates and clayed over, so as to render it air-tight, and the choke damp was turned on. That extinguishing gas made by passing the atmospheric air through an intense coke fire in a brick furnace, which deprived it of all its oxygen, or rather the oxygen combined with the carbon of the coke, and formed carbonic acid, which gas, in mixture with the nitrogren left, was forced through the furnace along the iron cylinder down the shaft and into the burning waste; the quantity of coke consumed being a sufficiently accurate measure of the quantity of air passed.

After blowing in about 8,000,000 of cubic feet of choke damp (at the rate of about 7,000 cubic feet per minute,) which was calculated to be about the contents of the waste (allowance having been made for falls of the roof,) they found the upcast or high level shaft or drift was full of it to the mouth, flowed over, and ran along the ground, extinguishing light if held near the surface of the earth at some distance from the spot. They found when they ceased blowing in gas that after a time the choke damp receded in the upcast, and that whenever they blew it into the downcast it poured out of the upcast in volumes, being thus a perfect measure of the quantity of choke-damp in the mine, and giving them a proof that it had passed completely through it.

After three weeks of this treatment, they blew in choke-damp, at a lower temperature, and by this process gradually succeeded in cooling the atmosphere of the mine, so that after a month's operations the temperature was discovered to be about 90.

The expense of the operation is not estimated in the letter in the Times, which has furnished us with the facts. But it is a very scientific triumph.

MEN OF HIGH INTELLECT NOT FRETFUL. Many people have an idea that a man of high intellect is almost invariably a strange, uncommonly, untoward offensive, and captious creature, one of the *genus irritable*,—a wasp in temper. This is a thorough mistake. I never in my life knew a man of high intellect who was not withal kind, agreeable, ready-witted, and, above all, highly amiable. It is scarce possible that it should be otherwise. A machine that works well cannot fail to work smoothly and pleasantly. We are not apt, while we are playing a winning game, to lose either our temper or our presence of mind. A man of genius indeed may chance to be fretful and unconventional, as some few of them certainly are; but then he must be a rude, undisciplined genius,—a man of high intellect he can hardly be. It is your ambitious novice, your scrambler up the ascent, that is so generally during his probation a stumbling, slipping, nervous, and fretful blunderer; all this for a very simple reason,—because he is never sure of his ground, and therefore cannot command himself. It is only in the process of transformation that the creature is feeble and purblind, inconsistent, purposeless, and helpless. This sort of imperfection is a middle term; the lower as well as the higher natures, the vulgar and intellectual, are alike exempt from it. We may say of it what Cowley has said so admirably of something else,—

"Vain shadow, which doth vanish quite,
Both at full noon and perfect night."

Self Formation.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of four days and a half. Among other acts passed was one to reorganize the school system, and a secret ballot law similar to that enacted by the last Massachusetts Legislature.

[From the Trenton True American.]

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

The usual ceremonies which precede or usher in Commencement at Old Nassau Hall took place yesterday in the Presbyterian Church at Princeton. The town was thronged with visiters, and the church was filled with a delightful auditory. The music (Dodsworth's N. Y. Brass Band) was exquisite, and the exercises highly creditable.

In the afternoon, the Hon. A. W. Venable, of N. C., the speaker selected to address the members of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, delivered a very peculiar and original, yet very able, chaste, and finished oration. We can necessarily give but a very meagre outline of its points and purport, and regret to do it even such unavoidable injustice. It will doubtless be published in full, so as to retrieve the improprieties of our misconception.

The aim of the speaker was to impress upon the minds of his youthful hearers the immensity of the claims of the world upon the citizen-scholar. He beautifully described the destiny of the true scholar, and drew an impressive distinction between him and the mere bookworm. He defined the great duty of the scholar for the benefit of his race. He said there was such a thing as *individuality* in learning, which, when carrid to excess, amounted to selfishness, and was baneful in its tendencies. There was also a *sociality*, which, exuberantly indulged, was in effect a spendthrift prodigality. He then described the happy union of these qualities, separably baneful when carried to excess—so bountifully beneficial when harmoniously blended.

The scholar's duty is also to disseminate truth. No man lives for himself. In this effort he should not content himself with occupying a passive position, but he should also occupy his energies with the exposition of error.

He urged upon all the necessity of exercising vigilance in inquiry. Freedom of inquiry can never result in injury to truth. If the Bible cannot stand the test of severe scrutiny, it is unworthy of our belief. It puts forth terse, plain, unvarnished facts, and human reason is permitted to make its own deductions. If it is true, it has nothing to fear from the increase of knowledge, art, and science. The unrolling of the musty mummy, or the mysterious deciphering of faint and doubtful hieroglyphics upon barks of trees and ancient tombs, can never counterbalance its immutable truths.

He said instruction should be given in relation to *things*, and not merely *words*. The one creates mental indigestion—an intellectual disease—while the other strengthens and invigorates the soul. Men are variously gifted, and he who possesses greater power of mind and body must control society.

He uttered some singular ideas disapproving of public school education, which we forbear attempting to sketch for fear of unjust misrepresentation.

The great point of his address was that *theory* without *practice* is unavailing in general benefit. The man who *acts* exercises thought in his vocation, and thereby advances the good of his race either in a mechanical or literary position. In this connexion he alluded to the World's Fair as a tribute to the worth of the ingenuity and mechanicism of man. To the statesman and scholar must the world look for direction and advice, but equally great is the machinist and agriculturist. Theirdeeds are greater than those of the warrior. He called upon his hearers to read books, but study men—study Nature—most of all study your own minds.

He forcibly remarked that the worst effect produced upon society was by combinations based on error. At this point he evidently meant much more than he said, and pointedly exclaimed—"Beware of associated mischief-makers—never seek to obtain influence by flattering vice or justifying wrong. Mental without moral culture is a curse, rather than a blessing to society."

The closing part of his address contained a beautiful tribute to the memory of Dr. Stanhope Smith, whose death-bed he attended. He said that his last hours were marked by the affability of the gentleman, the refinement of the scholar, and the dignity of the Christian. He referred, in a similar strain, to the death of Dr. Green, another of Nassau's presidents, and paid a high but well-merited compliment to Professor McClean, who is the only remaining member of the faculty of 1819.

He alluded feelingly to the recollections of his college life, and in speaking of the two literary societies, justly remarked that their influence was not excelled by any other advantage of this revered institution.

A SMART TRICK BY A NEW YORK LADY OF FASHION. The Brooklyn Freeman gives a description of a financialoperation, which came off at Stewart's Marble Palace, New York, the other day, which may safely be set down as distancing all competition. A lady dressed in superb style went into that magnificent depot of finery, and inquired for shawls. After examining several of the finest, the lady pitched on one that pleased her fancy, and inquired the price. The answer was $400. Upon contemplating the rich patterns again and again, admiring the soft fine tissue, and indulging in all the sweet charms that such an object is calculated to inspire, the lady determined to buy, and drew from a purse of ample size and respectable appearance, an M on the Chemical Bank. Now, the Chemical being in the immediate vicinity of the Palace, just across Broadway, and a thousand dollar bill being rarely offered even at the Marble Palace, the lady was desired to wait a moment, perhaps, to continue the pleasing diversion of examining the Cashmere, while a swift-footed and trusty messenger was despatched to the Bank. The answer was satisfactory, the bill was pronounced good by the best possible authority, the shawl was wrapt up, the six hundred dollars in change given and rolled into the respectable looking purse, and the lady slowly promenaded toward the door. Here she stops and pauses, returns to the counter where the Cashmeres are sold, she tells the clerk she has changed her mind, she prefers not to take the shawl without consulting with her husband; there is a possibility that that excellent person might think her a trifle extravagant in making such a purchase. The six hundred dollars are returned with the shawl, and the "M" returns to its resting place in the purse. The lady again stops, the Cashmere still remains folded up on the counter—a pause ensues—then a smile of good nature plays on the handsome features of Madame—she says, archly addressing the clerk, "You will think me fickle, but I must take the shawl." The thousand dollar bill on the Chemical Bank is again produced, the change given, the shawl taken by the lady towards her carriage, and every thing is settled in a satisfactory manner. But on making up the cash account that evening at the Palace, after shutting up the shop windows and letting down the iron sides, there was found a thousand dollar counterfeit note on the Chemical Bank. Then did the elegant and courtly clerk of the shawls understand that something else besides the Cashmeres had been sold at the counter on that day, and that he had been victimized by a regular stuffer.

ÆRIAL NAVIGATION. *A Voyage Across the Atlantic in a Balloon.* Mr. Petrie, a very learned, scientific and enthusiastic man, a member of the Academy, &c., in Paris, is certain that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation. Last summer he exhibited his plan at the Palais Royale, and tried to get up a subscription to raise money enough to make his balloon, but although people enough went to his exhibitions few were found willing to give even the franc requested for the great object Mr. Petrie had in view.

Since then, he has nobly struggled against all difficulties, until he is convinced he has surmounted them. He sold his property, all he had in the world, to buy the twelve thousand yards of silk required for his air ship. Four balloons, each eighty-four feet high and 25 feet in diameter, are now nearly finished. The entire machine will be 500 feet high. As to the bold navigator, he is perfectly certain of success, and after making a trip over the walls of Paris, will go over and see the United States in July or August. In the meanwhile, his noble wife, as enthusiastic as he is, keeps a little thread and needle store in order to give her husband and children bread. If Mr. Petrie does not entirely succeed, he will have advanced a long ways in the solution of the problem, and all honor should be shown him for his noble self-devotion. He said the other day that he was so certain of success and longed so much for the moment of his departure that he could neither sleep nor eat. So it was with Columbus, with Galileo, with Newton, and with the whole host of noble men whose researches and discoveries have enlightened the world. Mr. Petrie is now offering for passengers.

The Asheville Messenger says, that Mr. N. S. Jarratt, the Agent, will commence on the 30th inst., to let out to the lowest bidder, contracts for constructing the first forty miles of the Western Turnpike Road. *Lincoln Courier.*

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al-other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suita-ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manufactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.
Chairman of the Commitee of Correspondence.
June 16, 1851. 65—td.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.
Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marrioitt, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
Raleigh, June 29, 1851 (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851
Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas ann Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday in May, 1851.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
Raleigh, June 29, 1851 (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.
Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.
Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Delendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that adv

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"The Constitution and the Union of the States must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We alluded briefly in our last to the action of the late Whig Convention of Pennsylvania on the subject of Slavery. We give now some of the more important Resolutions adopted by that body:

"*Resolved*, That the importation of millions of dollars' worth of railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and the large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That the government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the national constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect, and to assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the whigs.

Resolved, That it is our duty to accustom ourselves to think and speak of the national Union as the main pillar of the edifice of our political safety and prosperity—as essential to our collective, and undivided, and individual happiness, and for which we cherish an attachment, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned.

Resolved, That the national administration, under the guidance of our whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the whigs of Pennsylvania; that, in our domestic policy, its manly advocacy of protection to native industry; the improvements of rivers and harbors; the reduction of postage; and the strict accountability of public officers; its energetic, republican, truthful and dignified management of our foreign affairs, has secured for it the gratitude of this, and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That the history of Gov. Johnston's administration, furnishes the safest guarantee that on all subjects submitted to his consideration, his action thereon will be governed, influenced, and directed by a faithful regard to truth, justice, and the requirements of the constitution.

Resolved, That General Winfield Scott is, beyond question, the choice of the whigs of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the whigs of the Union as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office."

The following is the amendment to these Resolutions, offered by John M. Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia, and which *was lost*, after an exciting discussion:

"*Resolved*, That the provisions of the Constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor demand and shall receive from our party a faithful, manly, and unequivocal support."

We make the following extracts from the Speech of Gov. Johnston on the occasion.

"He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas boundary bill nor the fugitive slave law; but the compromise bills are now disposed of—the questions are settled. The controversy on these vexed questions has been adjusted; the fugitive slave law is a law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it.

But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. *It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of* 1816. The law requires our allegiance. The whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute-book, we will abide by it; but if the law could be amended and made perfect, we would, but if called upon a vote, support it. In regard to the amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to vote for this amendment for fear of disunion; he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that it would entertain the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the improbability of disunion.

In whatever situation he might be placed, he would ever preach such doctrine, even at the fireside and to his children. He said the Union was not worth preserving if the organic laws which have existed for for that Union were violated. The immunities granted by the constitution must be preserved, and, if he erred in his political course, it was not designedly, but an error of judgment.

He said the democratic party would make an attempt to make the coming campaign a question of Disunion or Union. He deprecated the position of the democratic party as a national party. It was entirely assumed, and their action would tend, if anything could tend, towards dissolution. He alluded to the repeal of the section in the law of March, 1817, to prevent kidnapping, *and ridiculed the importance which was attached to it by the democratic party.* He said the act had remained upon the statue-book for four years, and that in the session of 1851, in the last hour, it was discovered not to be of any importance, and it was then hastily repealed, and the bill sent to him for approval.

He said he would stand up for the institutions of his own home, no matter who complained, and he boldly asserted his right to examine and carefully weigh all measures which were presented for his approbation."

The above are substantially the grounds occupied in the present campaign by the Whig party of Pennsylvania. We now re-publish, by way of contrast and for the information of our readers, the Resolutions adopted by the late Democratic Convention of the same State:

"*Resolved*, That the time has arrived when not only the prosperity of the people, but the preservation of our blessed Union require that the Democratic party, in all its measures, shall strictly and faithfully adhere to the fundamental principles established by its wise, patriotic, and glorious founders; and among the most important of these principles we may enumerate a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, a total abstinence on the part of Congress from the exercise of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved by the sovereign States of which the confederacy is composed; an absolute non-interference by the people of the several States with the domestic institutions peculiar to each; and a rigid economy in the expenditure of the taxes raised from the people, confining the appropriations of public money by Congress to national objects plainly authorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That had these vital principles of Democracy been faithfully observed in the administration of the National Government, since the advent of the Whigs to power on the 4th of March, 1849, we should not now witness the spirit of discord and alienation which at present prevails between the north and south, on the question of domestic slavery—threatening as it does eventually to dissolve the Union, nor should we have occasion to deplore the enormous appropriations of public money, approaching in a time of a peace, to the war standard of expenditure, and endangering an entail upon our posterity of the fatal incubus of a permanent national debt.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, all the measures of Compromise adopted by the late Congress, for the porpose of settling the questions arising out of domestic slavery, and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the Republic, *but also from the kind and fraternal feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States.*

Resolved, That the sixth Section of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3rd of March, 1847, denying under severe penalty, the use of our State jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, while awaiting their trial, ought to be expunged from our Statute books, both because it interposes obstacles, by means of State legislation, to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and because it is a virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise, and is calculated seriously to endanger the existence of the Union.

Resolved, That in the matter of levying duties on foreign imports by the General Government, we are in favor of the reciprocal interchange of our products with the other nations of the earth, in consonance with the enlightened spirit of the age, recognizing clearly the practice of the Government to maintain and preserve in full vigor and safety, all the great industrial pursuits of the country."

There is the difference between the two parties in Pennsylvania, so clearly laid down that "he who runs may read." What Southern man will not rejoice, under these circumstances, at the triumph of the Democrats of that State?

The Whigs of Pennsylvania profess to "observe" and "respect" the provisions of the so-called Compromise, and in the very next breath they refuse to recognize as binding upon them the fugitive-slave law—the only measure of this Compromise which is calculated to benefit the South! What brazen hypocrisy! In addition to this they nominate for re-election a Governor of theirs, who refused to sign the bill passed by the Legislature of that State repealing the provisions of a law which closes the jails of Pennsylvania against the slaveholders of the South; and this man comes forward and accepts the nomination upon the basis of opposition to one portion of the Compromise, while his friends profess to acquiesce in all of it! He is also, it seems, a Union man. He goes as strongly for the Union as Seward does, and he does not appear to think that there is any danger of dissolution. We leave it to our readers to determine how far he has been sustained and strengthened in this opinion, by the divisions which have been created for party purposes among the people of the Southern States.

The issue has been joined in Pennsylvania, and every Southern man who is aroused to impending danger, will look with deep anxiety to the result. If Pennsylvania should speak out for the Constitution and for those citizens of hers who have planted themselves upon it, her example will do much to restore quiet to the country and to secure justice in the future to the Southern people; but if Johnston should be re-elected, and the Whig platform above set forth approved, we shall be compelled to regard her as henceforth hostile to the Union, and as bent upon the consummation of measures which must, sooner or later, end in its destruction. "May God defend the right!"

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND GAITHER.

It will be perceived from the following extract from the Asheville News, that, after all, Colonel Gaither agrees with Mr. Clingman in every vote but one, which the latter gave against the so-called Compromise. So Col. Gaither is not even a Compromise candidate. What is he? He is for fire and sword against South Carolina in case she secedes, and that, of itself, would be sufficient to defeat him. The News says:

"We had the pleasure on Tuesday of last week, to hear the candidates for Congress, Col. Gaither and Mr. Clingman, address the people of Haywood county. We made copious notes of the discussion, which we should like to publish, but the crowded state of our columns forbid it. The only points of difference on the compromise bills between the gentlemen is the Texas boundary bill. Col. Gaither said he would have voted for the admission of California as it was first proposed in the omnibus bill, had he been in the Senate—but as a separate measure, and at the time Mr. Clingman voted against it, he would have done likewise, preferring to keep it a year longer as a territory. He would have voted with Mr. Clingman for the fugitive slave bill, and against the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Clingman did not vote on the Utah bill. So after all the noise made by the compromisers against Mr. Clingman for his course in the last Congress, they have brought out a Union candidate, *who agrees with him in every vote but one.*"

The News has the most gratifying accounts in Mr. Clingman's favor from various parts of the District. That paper says:

"We have the most flattering accounts from the counties of Cherokee, Macon and Haywood. Mr. Clingman will get a large increase over the vote against Gen. Bynum, four years ago in these counties. His majority in these counties cannot fall short of 800. Set Buncombe and Madison down for another 800. Henderson, his opponents admit, will give him 200 majority. So that in six counties this side the ridge, we have 1800 majority to begin on. Our information from the most intelligent and reliable sources East of the Blue Ridge is that the federal consolidation party is every day growing beautifully less, and will never raise its head in this District again, after the first of August next. So mote it be."

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

The Asheville News is doing yeoman's service in the cause of the Constitution and of Southern rights; and its Editors, we are glad to see, are encouraged as they deserve to be. "Last week," says that paper, "we added 105 new names to our list." This shows the popularity of their position with the Mountain boys, and the strength of their candidate, Mr. Clingman. The Editors say they "wish to spread the great truths of Republicanism and Southern equality as widely as may be over the District, and to expose the insidious attempts of the Federal party to deceive the people by stealing the name of Union to serve the false gods of consolidation in. These idols and abominations though gilded, bedecked in the purloined apparel of Unionism, must and will be prostrated by the Republican party of this District. Take the News, and we promise so far as we can, to make a smash of this rotten old hulk, this federal craft, which is impudently sailing about with false colors at its mast head."

Good! We commend the foregoing to the particular attention of the Editor of the Register.

SEGARS—MUSIC, &c. &c.

Passing up Fayetteville Street, a few days since, Mr. Petersilia called us into his Music Store and presented us with one of the handsomest Segar Cases we have seen for many a day; and Mr. Williams, who happened to be with us, "took the liberty" of filling the Case forthwith with some of his best Segars. We excused the liberty of course—though we are too modest to expect him to supply us regularly with the article. If he were to do so, we should soon "smoke him out."

We take this occasion to say that Mr. Petersilia has just returned from the North, where he supplied himself with a rich and varied assortment of articles in his line. Read his Advertisements in this paper, and then give him a call.

P. S. This is no puff, but written in good faith and in "dead earnest." Both the gentlemen above named *advertise* quite liberally, as all business men ought to do; and it therefore gives us pleasure to call attention to their "stock in trade."

Mr. Webster, it will be remembered, said in his Buffalo Speech that if the Southern people wanted concessions from him they would not get them. He would make no concessions, but he would stand upon the Constitution, and would do justice to both North and South. Now, we all know *how* Mr. Webster stands upon the Constitution, and what his construction of it has heretofore been. *He* regards the Constitution as justifying a law which would give to escaped slaves *trial by jury in the free States.* That is one instance of the manner in which Mr. Webster would stand upon the Constitution and deal it out to the Southern people.

But Mr. Webster is one of the champions of the so-called compromise. A compromise necessarily pre-supposes concessions, but Mr. Webster says he will make no concessions to Southern men. So, after all, the compromise is *not* a compromise according to Mr. Webster's own showing.

LITERARY NOTICES.

In Memoriam, A. H. H. obiit, 1833, by Alfred Tennyson. Pomeroy's.

We must confess ourselves much disappointed in this little volume—perhaps because we were led to infer from the mournful melody of parts of the May Queen, that sad subjects best suited the poetical genius of Tennyson. At any rate, we hoped to meet in "In Memoriam" the rich ever-varying fancy, exquisite pathos and simple beauty which characterize his other writings. Instead of this, we found fancy it is true, but so strained, as at times to border on the obscure, while other stanzas struck us as not only weak but exceedingly prosaic both in idea and expression. Parts of it, however, are very beautiful, and none can fail to admire some of his images. Taken as a whole, we think it unworthy the repuation of the author.

It consists of a series of short poems, one hundred and thirty-one in number, portraying the poet's feelings at different times after the death of A. H. H., whom we learn from other sources was Arthur H. Hallam, son of the historian, who was engaged to be married to Tennyson's sister, and died at Vienna.

Though he seems deeply to have mourned the loss of his friend, we cannot believe "In Memoriam" to be a true picture of the author's heart. There is an evident aim at effect throughout the whole book. It is wanting in that honest, earnest spirit, which at once convinces the reader that it flows from the heart. Mr. Tennyson may have been much attached to his friend and have deeply regretted the loss of his friend, but we cannot believe he mourned for him, as would mourn—

"A happy lover, who has come
To look on her who loves him well,
Who 'lights, and rings the gateway bell,
And learns her gone, and far from home."

We repeat that many parts of the work cannot fail to excite the admiration of the sensitive and cultivated mind, but it will fail to make for itself a home in the hearts of the uneducated.

Romance Dust, by Dr. Mayo. For Sale by Pomeroy.

Dr. Mayo tells us in the preface of this work, that it was written to use up the materials left from the composition of Kaloolah and the Berber. Unlike these, it is not a continued narrative, but different Stories, principally Spanish and Moorish, which, for freshness, vitality, and animation, compare well with those from the glowing pen of Washington Irving. Dragut the Corsair, when drawn by Dr. Mayo, seems to stand before us, concentrating in his fiery glance all his deep hatred of the Christian religion, and all those who profess it. This is the case with most of his characters, whether historical or imaginary. The power of his genius is, however, more strikingly exhibited in the Berber, than in any other work we have yet seen from his pen. Many of the incidents there related are highly improbable and fanciful, but they are so well woven into the thread of the story, and told so easily and naturally, that we forget the improbability in our admiration and interest. We anticipate great pleasure in the perusal of the work which he is at present engaged in, though we know nothing of its contents, but do not doubt it will support the Doctors deservedly high reputation.

Works of the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, in four volumes, comprising Thankfulnes, Earnestness, Lady Mary, and the Angel's Song. For Sale by Pomeroy.

The readers of those excellent tracts, "The Fools' Pence and the Beer Shop," will be glad to find the Rev. Mr. Taylor does not use his pen for the benefit of the poor only. The excellent works at present before us, prove him equally capable and faithful in warning the rich and those high in station, of the many snares which beset their pathway. In "Thankfulness" and "Earnestness," while he gives us a beautiful portrait of a pure-minded faithful clergyman and Bishop, who enters on his trust determined in all things, as far as lies in his power, to walk in the footsteps of the Apostle, he also gives us many examples of Christian members of the Church who live according to the spirit of their profession, contrasted with those who content themselves with performing the letter only.

Lady Mary is an illustration of the Christian's ability to live in the world, while he is not of the world. In this, as in all his works, Mr. Taylor draws a strong line of demarkation between the errors of Oxford and the doctrines of the Church of England. Those who either wilfully or in ignorance confound the two, would do well to read them.

The Angels' Song presents us with a more entirely domestic picture than the preceding volumes. It is a beautiful Christmas token, and gives us a truly Christian manner of celebrating the birth of our Saviour. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men" is the motto of the book; a wish to teach mankind this Song of the Angels, its object.

We invite attention to the sketch in another column, of the discussion in Rockingham, Richmond County, between Maj. Caldwell and Gen. Dockery. The Raleigh Register has repeatedly misrepresented Maj. Caldwell's opinions on the subject of State sovereignty, and that paper is regarded as having done so under the influence of party prejudice. Will the Register do Maj. Caldwell the justice to publish so much of this sketch as relates to his position? And if not, will not the charge of *partyism* on this absorbing question of Slavery most justly lie at the door of that paper? The Register has now an opportunity to do something like justice to a political opponent on a *no-party* issue. Will it do it? We shall see.

We acknowledge the receipt of a ticket to the "Southern Rights Ball" to take place in Tarborough, at Mrs. Gregory's Saloon, on Friday evening the 4th of July. The Managers of the Ball are Messrs. H. T. Clark, Jno. S. Dancy, George Howard, Jr., F. M. Parker, R. W. Pender, R. H. Winborne, William F. Dancy, B. B. Barron, K. H. Lewis, L. D. Pender, W. H. Powell, M. Weston, and Jno. Norfleet. We return our thanks to the Managers for the invitation, and regret that it is not in our power to be present at this brilliant gathering of Edgecomb's "fair women and brave men."

STRINGENT LIQUOR BILL. The most important act of legislation, perhaps, by the Maine Legislature at its last session, was the passage of a very stringent liquor bill.

This law forbids the manufacture or sale of all spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except by authorized and licensed town agents, and then only for medicinal and mechanical purposes. If any unlicensed person shall manufacture or sell these liquors he is subjected, for the first conviction, to a fine of $100; for the second conviction, to a fine of $300; and for the third $200, and 4 months imprisonment.

It authorizes the search of stores, &c., for spirituous liquors, when there is a reason to believe that such liquors are intended for sale without license, and the destruction of the liquor, unless proved to be imported, and in the original packages in which it was imported.

No person engaged in the unlawful traffic is allowed to sit on a jury in any case arising under this act; and all such cases coming before the Superior Court, are to take precedence of all other business, except those criminal cases where the parties are actually under arrest and awaiting trial.

One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy.

St. Paul Pioneer, June 5.

THE TWO FULTONS.

The Charlotte Hornet's Nest draws the following contrast between Mr. Fulton of the Journal and Mr. Fulton of the Argus. Badger is not very hard upon Fulton of the Argus, but he is *conclusive*, as follows:

"THE 'ARGUS' AND HIS BROTHER. We intend occasionally '*to pit*' Fulton of the 'Wilmington Journal' against Fulton of the 'Argus' in this case of Dockery *vs.* Caldwell.

Fulton of the 'Journal,' will, of course, prove the most reliable witness of the two, as he lived here a long time with Mr. Caldwell, knows him well, and can speak of him from actual and personal acquaintance. Now stand up, Mr. Fulton of the 'Argus,' and tell us what you *think* of Mr. Caldwell?

Fulton of the 'Argus.' Yes sir. Well I *think* he is a disunionist. I am not long from the North. It has been said, I am *not long at the* South. I know not much therefore of Mr. Caldwell. But as it is essential to Mr. Dockery's success, that I say I *know* somethiug—why then I *think* Mr. Caldwell is a disunionist.

[Question by the Court: that is to say by the people.]

Mr. Fulton, how did you come by your information? Have you heard Mr. Caldwell say he is a disunionist? Or, did you obtain your information from some written declaration?

Fulton of the 'Argus.' Neither sir. But here is the '*git*' of the matter. Mr. Dockery has but one idee to go upon, and that is '*Union.*' Now to help his election, we have to say his opponents are all disunionists. Therefore I *think* Mr. Caldwell *is* a disunionist.

Stand aside Mr. 'Argus.' Mr. Fulton of the 'Journal' will come to the stand.

Fulton of the 'Journal.' I have known Mr. Caldwel intimately, long, and well. I think I can speak understandingly. Knowing him so well, I took occasion, a week ago, to say in the 'Journal,' a valuable paper which I edit, the following:

"We know that the really gallant Capt. Caldwell is not a disunionist in any wrong sense of the word. We know he is willing, as matters stand, to acquiesce in the measures of compromise, if carried out in good faith: yet he by no means pledges himself to submit to any thing and every thing. Is there any one that does? Or that having done so, will come before the people of the Southern States for their support?"

I spoke thus in my paper, and it is all I have to say at present.

The Court set aside the evidence of Fulton of the 'Argus,' as he spoke entirely *ex parte* and not from any information that could be considered competent. Fulton's of the 'Journal' was received, and the Jury have retired with it, promising to bring in their verdict in August."

THE CROPS, COTTON—CORN—TOBACCO—WHEAT. We understand the crops are uncommonly promising throughout the county. Under the new stimulus imparted to Agriculture—within the last few years—Edgecombe is rapidly rising to the position she is destined in no great while to attain, that *of the first agricultural county in the State.* An improved system of farming is visible every where. Emigration has almost wholly ceased and lands have appreciated in value.

The *Cotton crop*, we learn, was scarcely ever better. The stands are good and the recent hot and dry atmosphere, though deleterious to other field products, has been the natural aliment of the cotton crop. The crop too is unusually large—probably a fourth larger than ever planted before. The census of 1840 gives as the product of Edgecombe two millions four hundred and forty-five thousand pounds (2,445,000) of seed cotton. This—according to the usual calculation—would make one thousand five hundred and twenty eight (1,528) bales—weighing four hundred (400) pounds each. In 1840 Edgecombe stood fifth in the calendar of cotton producing counties—Anson, Northampton, Columbus and Halifax (in the order of their names) ranking above her. The census of '50, we learn, shows a production of thirty-three hundred (3300) bales, or more than one hundred per cent. With favorable seasons from this time forward, we believe the crop will reach four thousand (4,000) bales.

Corn looks well (especially in Coneto) though suffering generally from dry weather. The quantity planted is probably less than last season—and will continue to bear a good price throughout the year. We believe Edgecombe will make little or none for exportation.

Tobacco is a new *crop* in this county—though planted heretofore in limited quantities. Two enterprising gentlemen in Coneto (the Messrs Howell) have began the work in earnest. We understand the experiment promises well. Should it succeed, it may hereafter enter as an important element in the aggregate of our products.

Wheat—though not a *staple*, is planted in considerable quantity—more or less throughout the county. We are in the middle of the harvest, and although the crop, several weeks ago promised well, the grain has been greatly injured by the recent dry weather. We were shown yesterday a very fine specimen of wheat, grown at Strabane, by William F. Dancy, Esq. It is of the variety known as the "Long Island Long Head," and in point of whiteness and size of grain we have seen none to compare with it. A specimen of this wheat (both sheaf and grain) may be seen at our office. *Tarborough Press.*

AGAIN IN THE FIELD. We have not received the Goldsborough or Newberne papers, and therefore have no official information upon the subject, but learn, from undoubted private authority, that Mr. Stanly is again in the field as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, being, no doubt, drawn from his retirement by the following "wish" expressed in the Boston *Atlas* of the 11th instant. In an article upon this State, the *Atlas* says, "there is a strong wish expressed for Mr. Stanly to run again, but of this we have no hope. The whole country does not contain a more honorable and high minded man than Edward Stanly, or one more amiable and kind hearted. We hope there are yet higher honors in store for this gallant and noble hearted son of North Carolina." In another part of the same article, the *Atlas* says: "Mr. Stanly is just such a Whig as we want to make up a strong and triumphant party." So that, in fact, Mr. Stanly is just the man the Boston *Atlas* wants to "make up a strong and triumphant party," and for whose running again it expresses a strong wish. However Mr. Stanly might have acted towards his friends in the Eighth District, he could not withstand the appeal from Boston, and now appears as the candidate of the *Atlas*, a paper which denounced Mr. Webster fiercely for his speech in the Senate, in March, 1850, in which he took national grounds upon some parts of the slavery question. How do our Whig friends like their Boston candidate, and his Free Soil endorser?

Wilmington Journal.

LIGHTNING. On Monday evening last, this city was visited by a thunder storm, accompanied by considerable rain and wind, and in the vicinity there was hail. The lightning struck at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum: passing down the water pipe of the Southern wing of the edifice, it penetrated through the brick wall two or three feet above the ground, making a hole for its passage not more than the 4th of an inch in diameter, shattering the brick but little at the entrance, and struck in the floor of the kitchen, in the basement, tearing up the brick, and knocking down the cook (a woman belonging to Maj. Wm. F. Collins) who stood at a table near the spot where its force was expended, and breaking the stone jars on the table. Water was immediately dashed upon the woman, when she revived and spoke, complaining of much pain in her legs, and appearing to be partially deprived of her reason. A physician was called in, and under treatment it is hoped she will recover, tho' her delicate situation makes it an extremely critical case. We understand there were children in the room, who escaped uninjured.

The Franklin rod attached to the centre building, in this instance, proved to be ineffectual.

Star of Wednesday last.

Much has been said in the papers of late about the Turkish or Trowser Costume. If the ladies, for whom the thing is designed, will refer to Deuteronomy, chapter 22d, verse 5th, they will read as follows:

"The women shall not wear that which pertaineth unto man, neither shall a man put on woman's garment; for all that do so are abomination unto the Lord thy God."

A severe Hail-storm in Dallas and Lowndes counties, Alabama, on the 20th instant, destroyed a large quantity of corn and cotton in the fields.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

LANCASTER, PA., June 25th.

The Whig State Convention—The Platform for the Campaign—Nomination of General Scott—Free-Soilism, &c.

The Whig State Convention yesterday accomplished nearly all their work, and will adjourn to-day, after nominating a Canal Commissioner and five Judges.

This convention has been looked to with deep interest from all quarters, on account of the indications which it would furnish of the future course of the whigs of this State. It was expected that it would lay down a platform for the whigs of the Union, in reference to the next Presidential election, and truly public expectation has not been disappointed. The platform is before you in the fifteen Resolutions of the convention. The first four resolutions are in favor, as might be expected, of a protective Tariff—a thing that Pennsylvania is disposed to insist upon, at all times, except when she comes to the polls—and then she is apt to run off the extreme of free trade policy, provided it suits the democratic party.

The next four resolutions concern the adjustment measures of the last Congress, and declare that they shall be faithfully observed by the whigs. They also declare a determination to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws. The next resolution commends the administration of Millard Fillmore. The three next resolutions are complimentary to Governor Johnston and his administration. Finally, comes the important resolution nominating Gen. Scott for the Presidency in 1852, and recommending him to the whigs of the Union as the most *deserving* and available candidate.

There were, out of 133 members of the Convention, some five and twenty who were adverse to the nomination of Scott at this time; and most of those would have preferred Mr. Webster. But the general opinion among the Whigs is that no Whig candidate can succeed in this State unless he be a military man. Moreover, it was believed to be essential to Gov. Johnston's success that he should be brought forward under the wing of Gen. Scott.

There was a little flurry in the convention upon the subject of the fugitive slave act. The members would not stand any resolution committing them to the support of that act. Gov. Johnston has refused to sign the law of the late legislature for the repeal of laws obstructing the rendition of slaves. In the committee of thirty-three on resolutions, a resolution for the support of the provisions of the constitution in relation to the surrender of fugitives from labor or service obtained but ten votes. Mr. J. M. Scott, of Philadelphia, renewed it in convention, and it was evaded and choked off. In fact, there was too much for the freesoilers about the adjustment measures, in the resolutions already, without any express pledge to support the fugitive act. Twenty-seven delegates voted against the resolutions in mass, chiefly on the ground that they went too far or not far enough in the support of the compromise.

Many of the whigs here are confident that Gov. Johnston will be re-elected. The probability is, however, in my opinion, that Col. Bigler will beat him by a considerable majority. ION.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Flood in the Missouri River—death by Cholera—News from Santa Fe, &c.

ST. LOUIS, June 26th. The Missouri is again rising and overflowing its banks. Our levee is still covered with water.

Matthew Ames, a pork dealer, died of cholera this morning.

Advices have been received from Santa Fe to May 30th. Mr. Morehead, engineer of the Boundary Commission, and Mr. Duncan and lady, of New York, had arrived at Independence.

Large bodies of friendly Indians were encamped on the Arkansas river, waiting to go to the general Convention in August, at Fort Larime.

The elections in New Mexico were over. The Legislature will meet early in June. Hugh N. Smith has been elected Senator. Much indignation is felt at his rejection as Secretary of New Mexico.

A large body of Indians were at Taos, but feared to attack the trains of traders, as they were watched by troops.

Col. Summers' command was met at Planet Bute, much reduced by sickness, four or five dying daily.

The cholera had abated at Independence, but was prevailing at Newport.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, June 28, 6, P. M. Stocks are firm. Government 6's have advanced ¼ per cent; Canton stock advanced ½ to ¾.

Flour is firm—sales of 15,000 bbls. common State brands at 3 94 a $4 06 ½; Genessee 4 12½ a $4 25. Large sales of Southern at 4 31 a $4 37½ for Howard street.

Sales of 25,000 bushels Corn at 62 a 64 cents for prime mixed and round yellow. Oats and Rye unchanged.

Provisions quiet. No sales of moment and prices nominal.

Groceries are dull—sales small.

Cotton is firm—sales of 2,000 bales at previous prices of ¼ ct. advance since the arrival of the Europa.

Whisky 21½ a 25 cents.

DECLINES THE NOMINATION. *Montpelier, Vermont, June 28.* Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont, by the Free-soil Convention at Burlington, declines being a candidate. He gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the convention, inasmuch as he believes the Fugitive Slave law to be constitutional, and cannot consent that the act passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the State to take by *habeus corpus* a slave out of the hands of the United States officers, as a just exercise of the power of the State.

INDEPENDENCE. No, my son, a life of independence is generally a life of virtue. It is that which fits the soul for every generous flight of humanity, freedom, and friendship. To give should be our pleasure, but to receive our shame. Serenity, health, and affluence attend the desire of rising by labor; misery, repentance, and disrespect, that of succeeding by extorted benevolence. The man who can thank himself alone for the happiness he enjoys, is truly blest; and lovely, far more lovely, the sturdy gloom of laborous indigence, than the fawning simper of thriving adulation.

Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

The operations on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road have been completed entire as far as Meherrin River, to which point it was not expected to reach before the 4th of July. Meherrin river is 65 miles from Portsmouth, only leaving about 20 miles for the entire completion of the road to Weldon.

MARRIED.

In Greenville, on the 25th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Croghan, William Grimes, to Miss Elizabeth Hanrahan, daughter of Thomas Hanrahan, Esq.

In the vicinity of Charlotte, on the 11th ult., A. C. Williamson, Attorney at Law, of Lenoir, N. C., to Miss Mary A. Fox, of Mecklenburg.

DIED,

In Franklin county, on Thursday, the 19th ult., Mrs. Mary L. Littlejohn, consort of Gen. Joseph B. Littlejohn, in the thirty-fourth year of her age, leaving a fond and devoted husband, and two interesting little children, and a large circle of relations and friends, whose hearts, made desolate by this afflicting dispensation of Providence, God alone can comfort. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. A pious and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for fourteen years, she adorned the doctrines of her Saviour by an upright walk and Godly conversation.

"Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee.
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee; he took thee; and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting, for the SAVIOUR has died."

In Greensboro', on Friday night the 20th inst., Richard Noble, only son of Richard and Margaret Noble, of Louisburg, N. C. The deceased was about 19 years of age, and had left Louisburg in company with some friends and relatives on a trip of re-creation and pleasure to the western part of this State, and arrived there the preceding Sunday evening with a severe dysentery, which resulted in his death.

At Rose Hill, the residence of W. H. Hardin, Esq., in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Sunday, the 22d ult., William A., only child of Dr. A. F., and Mr. Susan M. Mallet.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., after a painful illness, George Lillington, M. D., aged 24 years.

THE OLD THIRTEEN.

God bless the good old Thirteen States;
God bless the young ones too,
Who cares for many birth-day dates?—
God bless them—old and new.

The old ones first our freedom gain'd,
In bloody fights of yore;
The young ones have their rights maintained
As the old ones did before.

Or South or North or East or West,
Twin sisters all they be,
One mother nursed them at her breast,
And that was Liberty.

And may the wretch whose hand shall strive
To cut their vital thread,
Be scorned while in this world alive,
And scorned when he is dead.

Now fill the bowl with Nature's wine,
Let's drink, "God save the King,"
The only King by right divine,
The sovereign People King.

For they're the only King I own,
All others I despise,
The King that towers above the throne,
The King that never dies.

O! may that sceptre wide extend
O'er every land and sea,
Without beginning, without end,
And conquer to set free,

Till Freedom's banner floats alone,
A beacon in the sky,
And man no other Lord shall own,
But He who rules on high.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 23d of May, a negro man, PEYTON, aged twenty-two years. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about six feet one or two inches high, and weighs from one hundred and eighty to ninety pounds; he has fine white teeth a little swollen beneath the eyes from physical cause, and has a large sore on one of his wrists. When he left home he carried off one of Allen's Revolving Pistols. The last time heard from, he was making his way towards the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road. He has also been seen about Poplar Spring meeting house, and Thos. Alston's plantation, near the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail within the State. WILLIAM JEFFREYS, Sr.

Rockrest, Franklin, June 30, 1851. 72—to.

Register insert four times and forward account to this office.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

A MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at Henderson, on Tuesday the 23d instant. As it is desirable there should be a full meeting, the City of Petersburg and the counties of Warren, Granville, Franklin, and Wake are each requested to send a deputation of five persons with proxies from other subscribers with authority to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable for securing whatever portion of the 400,000 dollars shall remain unsubscribed. And the other Counties are earnestly requested to imitate the spirited example which has been set them by the people of Franklin, who have exceeded by several thousand dollars the quota which had been allotted them

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

July 1, 1851. 70—td.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 25 to 30 able-bodied Men will find employment on the Central Rail Road, by an early application to Maj. Jeremiah Nixon, or James M. Towles, Esq., of Raleigh

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—3t.

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C., the undersigned, as commissioners, will let out to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson*, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELIJAH THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

June 16, 1851. 873—td.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Fall term of this institution will open on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next.

Though pupils are received at all periods of the session, prompt attendance at the *beginning* is earnestly recommended, as it tends much to facilitate the proper organization of classes and a judicious arrangement of studies.

For Circulars containing particulars address Mrs. J. J. Finch, Raleigh, N. C.

May 29, 1851. 870—wtd.

Attention Ringgold Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to Parade at the Capitol Square on Friday the 4TH DAY OF JULY, at 9 o'clock, Armed and Equipped according to law, in Summer Uniform, with thirteen rounds of Blank Cartridges.

By order of the Captain

J. R. UTLEY, O. S.

N. B. Attend a meeting of the Company at the City Hall on Thursday Night the 3d of July, at 8 o'cl

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.

Just Received at the New Music Store.

RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of *New and Fashionable Music.* among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flutes &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July.) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Books Recently Published.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1851, $1,25; Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland, author of Queen's of England, vol. 1, ready, $1,00; Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, 2 vol, 2,50; Reveries of a Bachelor by J. R. Marvel, 1,25; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vol's 4,00; The Cæsars, by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 75; Mansfield (E. D.) on American Education, 1,25, a work of great practical value to every intellectual American. For sale by WM, L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 5, 1851. 62—

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER,
Comrs.

June 11. 63—td.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 28th of May, 1851, by Allen Edwards, living three miles from Jones Grove, a bright sorrel Mare, supposed to be ten years old, shod all round, with long feet, fore tap cut off, no brands, some Saddle spots, valued at seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, *Ranger.*

June 11. 63—3t.

NOTICE.

THE 2rd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

May 19, 1851. 58—

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
223 Miles Long.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY, GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz:

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of said road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamrnce line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c.,

Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz:

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Rail Road.

May 22. 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C.
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation combined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose,
} Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent;* and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

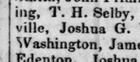
7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmaceutical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

MNALCUS ANKFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
LOUISBURG, N. C.

April 7, 1851. 45- tf.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Azenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah. Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoer of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

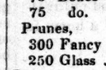
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs 200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,	150 do. Half,
Prunes,	75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,	Do. 500 " Denie,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,	500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL
In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100 } in advance.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices, W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 43—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of **$7000 Worth of Superior**

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE;

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock
In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express.

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED.

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.

THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received.

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful edy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

P